Mashville Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1862.

Warning Notice.

We call the attention of vendors of spirituous liquors to the warning of Mayor Smith. He informs us that he is fully determined to enforce the law to the

The Difference.

be patriots in Congress have for their ran of action the noble decree of the ancient Roman Senate: "Let us see that the Republic suffers no detriment."

no detriment." CARELESS AND CRUEL-Sunday even-

ing last, as a Mrs. Brown was out walking in north Nashville, with two small children, a man came riding blindly by, and ran over the smallest child, disabling it, it is supposed for life. For a long time the little sufferer was thought to be dead. The child may recover from its injuries and live, but it will never entirely recover from its sad affliction. We understand that three well known gentlemen were hard by at the time, and promptly sumed the authority to arrest the offender. He was tried before the Recorder yesterday morning and fined \$53 for viblating city ordinance, and held to bail to answer a charge before the Criminal Court, we believe.

ALARM OF FIRE.-Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock there was an alarm of fire occasioned by the burning of a barrel in an ex extempore smoke house.

Our gallant boys had a nice little run. We did not learn whether the barrel in question, was rifled or smooth bore. It was a stave-ing fire, nearly. Damage, 15 cents. No insurance.

We have received the June number of Leslies' Monthly Magazine, containing a age amount of reading matter, copiousfillustrated, the newest fashions, and other matters interesting to ladies. A full length portrait of Mrs. Lincoln also graces this number.

There was a great Union meeting in Murfreesboro' on Saturday. Over one Hon. EDMUND COOPER. Thirty-six rethe Rebellion, and took the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

Nashville abounds with two noted and queenly Magnolia and the foulbreathed Ailanthus; the former smells as fragrant as patriotism, and the latter stinks like treason.

The Raleigh Register says that Mrs. Jeff. Davis, arrived there on the 11th, under the escort of Senator Gwin, of California, accompanied by her four chil-Gwin's son and daughter.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "it's bad enough to lose New Orleans, but that B. F. Butler should be put in command of the forsaken city, is the last drop in the bitter cup of humiliation and shame."

That isn't the "last drop" by a good deal, Dispatch. The hangman will give you the last drop on the gallows.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 17th instant complains that the ladies of that city are "continually buying useless articles at the stores, to get rid of Confederate notes?" Who would have thought the ar creatures would have been so

The Memphis Appeal contains this civilized advertisement. Forrest is a

notorious negro-trader;

200 Beeruits Wanted. I will receive 200 stout, able bodied men, if they will present themselves at my headquarters by the 1st of June, with a good horse and gun. I wish none but those who desire to be actively engaged. My headquarters, for the present, is at Corinth, Miss. Come on, boys, if you want a heap of fun and kill some Yankees. N. B. FORREST.

Col. Commanding Forrest Regiment.

Mr. Kellogg, of this city, a brother-in law of President Lincoln, who has been travel ing through the South and sympathicing with traitors, (going it rather strong, the Richmond Dispotch thinks,) has been arrested at Richmond, and is in the peniteutiary in that city. - Cincionaci Ommercial.

A letter from Meridian, Miss., dated ward in this vicinity. Wheat and oats | its garrison, had been fired into by rebel bat- Post. have the 'rust,' and are utterly ruined."

For the Nash vills Daily Union, The Great Rebellion and its Fruits.

Previous to the month of December, 1860, the nation had enjoyed a degree of pros perity unparalleled in the history of the world. Our people knew no oppression. Our government was felt only in its blessings. So intent were many upon the pursults of industry, education, selence, religion, and the peaceful arts, that they gave but little attention to the affairs of state, and were unprepared to apprehend and appreciate the wiley schemes of those ambitious men who sought to build their own greatness upon their country's rain. In the month of December, 1860, a convention assembled in the State of South Carolina, which assumed to represent the people of that State, The traitors in Congress have for their | and to decree the secession of the State from motto: "Let us see that slavery suffers | the Federal Union. This act of secession on the part of the Convention which had usurp ed authority in the State of South Carolina, was preceded and followed by acts of war against the Government and people of the United States, in the seizure by armed force of all the public property within that State.

Previous to this time active warlike preparations had been carried on in several of the more Southern or Cotton States, for months, and even years, under the supervision of an organized conspiracy against the Government, to work its overthrow, or a division of the Union. Immense quantities of arms had been placed by official treachery in the arsenals of the United States within convenient reach of the conspirators. Volunteer companies and regiments had been raised, to be ready to take the field at the appointed time. In the meantime every device was resorted to which unrecrupatous ingenuity ern people by false representations, against the Government and against the people of

the other section. The outbreak of the rebellion in South Carolina was soon followed by acts of war against the Government in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in seizures by force of arms of the forts, arsenals, mints, and other public property of the | proposition to join in the Rebellion. Union within their bounds. These acts of conventions, who usurped the control of the proceeded at once, by usurpation of power, affairs of State, without the semblance of to array the State in open hostility to the constitutional authority and relying simply Government. Immediate steps were taken upon the sword and public terror to repress to raise and equip an army for that purpose, discontent among their own people, and to ty of the Government.

WHAT TENNESSEE DID.

These acts of rebellion and war had gone on unchecked until seven States had fallen thousand persons were present, and great | under the control of the revolutionists; and enthusiasm prevailed. Powerful addres- then it was that the people of Tennessee ses were made by Governor Johnson and were called upon to decide what would be their course. A disloyal Governor and Leturned rebel soldiers publicly renounced gislature called upon the people to decide, 1st, whether the question of secession should be opened at all in Tennessee by the holding of a convention to take the question into consideration; and, 2dly, to what class of species of arboreal growth, the lovely men, if at all, they would commit the decision of a question so momentous. The most periect freedom of discussion and action was permitted in the preparations for that election, in every part of the State where loyal men were in the ascendency. No secessionist was debarred from casting his treasonable vote, nor threatened with future consequences. That was the last free and untrammeled election ever holden in Tennesdren, Mrs. Keary, Jeff's niece, and see, and the people remember the result. It was deliberately decided by the people of Tennessee, by a majority of more than eleven thousand, that they would not even entertain the question of secession. And by a majority of sixty-four thousand they decided to send to a convention, in case one should be chosen, those men only who pledged themselves most strongly to sustain the Union, This occurred in February, The Governor and Legislature of Tennessee were thus rebuked by the people, and must have perceived that they no longer represented issue. the people's will.

> PURTHER SCHEMES AND HOSTILE ACTS. Failing in this first scheme of treason Gov. Harris, about two months later, again convened the General Assembly. In the meantime, the conspirators of the seven States before referred to had met together in Montgemery, Ala.; and though not in any sense elected for that purpose by the people, they proceeded to organize a Provisional Government for what they called "The Confederate States." This organization had proceeded sheet of flame. with great energy to raise and equip a large army to wage war against the Government A scheme was concocted to march upon and seize the City of Washington, and active proparations were made for that expedition, to set out from Richmond, Va., so soon as the convention assembled at that city could be forced into the adoption of an ordinance of Small with the steamer Planter from Secondon. The rebel Congress, on the 16th | Charleston. of March, 1861, authorized the rebel President to raise and put in the field an army of one hundred thousand men; and under this authority his forces were being daily angmented. It was evident, and has since been boastingly admitted, that the conspirators intended to take the Government by surprise. Fort Sumpter had been besieged for teries. At length in April, 1861, Fort Sump-

ter was bombarded and taken. The flag of the Union was insuited and humbled before the rebel insignia of treason and perjury On the 12th day of April the fort was surrendered by Maj. Anderson to the rebel toroes. On that night, amid-rejoicings at Montgomery, a serenade was offered to the cebel President and his Secretary of War. which was circulated all over the country by the telegraph the came night. In that address, the rebel Sceretary expressed in the dome of the capitol at Washington, and soon, perhaps, even over Fancail Hall, Boston.

Bear in mind, fellow-citizens, that all these continued preparations and flagrant acts of war, accompanied with these bold proclamations of aggressive intentions, had been committed before any call was made by the President upon the loyal people of the country for forces to meet and repel the audacious encroachments of the Rebellion. Forbearance, if it ever had been, had ceased to be a virtue; and on the 14th day of April the Executive called for 75,000 volunteers, to defend the integrity of the Government and sustain him in the enforcement of the laws, and especially to protect and rescue the property of the nation from seizure.

HOW TENNESSEE WAS DRAGGED INTO THE REBRILLION.

This act of simple duty on the part of the President was seized upon by the leading conspirators in Tennessee, and made the oc casion of the re-opening of the agitation for the separation of the State from the Union. As the people had refused to commit their could invent, to fire the hearts of the South. interests to the hands of a Convention, there existed no power in the State which, even according to rebel theory, was competent to take incipient steps for the separation of the State from the Union. The people had de liberately repudiated the acts of the General Assembly and the counsel of the Governor, looking to even a consideration of the question. They would not entertain at all any

But in the face of this well understood war were followed, (and not preceded,) by expression of the popular will, the General acts of Secession, passed by unauthorized Assembly, led on by a traitorous Governor, before even the mockery of enacting an orresist the rightful and constitutional authori- dinance of separation had been consummated. The next step taken, was the passage of an ordinance of separation by mere Legislative authority, to be submitted to the people for their approval at the ballot-box. But, without waiting for the people's sacotion of this unconstitutional act, that usurping body, by means of commissioners ap pointed for the purpose, entered into military league with the pretended government of the "Confederate States," placing the immense military levies which were then being raised under the orders of the Rebel President. Meanwhile, troops were poured into and through the State from the Cotton States, on their way to lay seige to the capitul of the nation.

It was early manifest that the election which had been ordered to ratify or reject the ordinance of separation would only be a cruel mockery. Over more than balf the State no discussion of the questions at issue was allowed. The public press teemed with falsehoods, which could not be counteracted that Kenly was not dead was received with in their influence upon the public mind. Vigilance Committees were organized, to inspire with terror the bearts of the timid. All law, order and common decency was abandoned and set at defiance by the conspirators and those they had deceived; and by fraud, intimidation and force, the election was carried. The war had already been be gan by the rebels, and would doubtless have been persisted in had the result of the popufar vote been different.

We will resume the subject in another

Hon. G. A. Henry, Senator from Tennessee, passed through our city a few days ago and is at present sojourning with his brother in Brandon. He has been driven from his home by the Hessian hordes of the North.-Mississippian, 13th. When did he visit "grand father Guil-

ford's grave?"

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says he saw 12,000 bales of cotton rolled out on the levee at New Orleans in one

That is the biggest cotton sheet we

ever heard of. Pitty Monsieur Touty Beauregard and his army had not been wrapped up in it. The first sign of slaves helping them-

selves is the running away of Robert By the way we have heard nothing of

late of "The Nansemond Cavalry." --Boston Post. Perhaps the Nansemond are Small pota-

toes, Mr. Post. Surely there ought to be no parties in

the States which adhere to the Union -there should be but two in the country months, an unarmed vessel of the Govern- |-namely, those who are for the Union, the 5th instant, says: "Crops are back- ment approaching the fort to afford relief to and those who are against it .- Boston

By Last Night's Mail.

From the Army of the Potomue. Heanquanters, Mantinspora, VA., May 25-2:40 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The rebels attacked us to day briskly, in great force, estimate d at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. Our right The latter responded in a brief address, and left wings stood well for awhile, when two regiments broke the lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back and were ordered to withdrawn through the town in considerable confusion, strongest terms his approbation of the net of but reformed and continued to march in good order to Martinsburg, twenty-two miles distant. Our entire force was less Charleston, and predicted that by the first than 4,000, consisting of Gord m's and of May the rebel flag should float over the Smally's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry, under Gen Hatch, and two batteries

> on less is considerable by stated, gnemy, but cannot now be stated.
>
> BANKS. Our loss is considerable, as was that of the

Washington, May 24.—Desputches reeived at the War Department to night from Gen. Banks at Winchester state that he movedafrora Strasburg to Winchester to se oure his stores and trains. His advances guard arrived there at five o'clock all safe A storming attack was made on the trains at Middletown by the rebels, but they were repulsed. We lost a few wagons which the eamsteer had abandoned. Gen. Banks will eturn immediately to Strasburg. Colonel Kinley, commanding the force at From Royal, was wounded and taken prisoner No particulars of the engagement have been received. The enemy occupy Front Royal Gen. Geary occupies a strong position on the Manassas railroad, at White Plains, and has been reinforced.

A despatch from McClellan to the War Department states that in three skirmishes to-day, we drove the enemy from Mechaceseven miles from Newbridge. The fourth Michigan about finished the Louisiana Tigers. The rebels lost fifty prisoners and fifty killed. Our loss is ten

killed and wounded. Two squadrons of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Major Clendinin, were sent up the river, and destroyed the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail-

Mechanicsville is now occupied by our troops, and the advance was five miles from Richmond, Sunday the 25th.

Gen. Negley's brigade is encamped five miles beyond Bottom Bridge. To obtain this they were obliged to engage the rebel Gen. Stewart's brigade, Our loss is two killed and six wounded. The rebel loss is supposed

to be about fifty.

Contrabauds from Richmond say the in habitants are leaving for Danville. capable of bearing arms are compelled to

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated McClellan's Headquarters, May 24.-The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of New Bridge by our artilery yesterday was followed to day by a reconnoissance, composed of the Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury, and a squad of the Second Cavalry, and thirty men of the Fourth Michigan, which succeeded in getting in between four companies of the Fifth Louisians and a brigade of the enemy, and attacked them unexpecedly, killing about sixty wounding eighty five, and capturing thirry-one. We lost one killed, one mortally wounded, and six slightly wounded.

To day Stoneman's brigade, together with la advanged from N. the Chickshominy to Elliott's Mills, on Bill's Creek. Here they encountered four regi ments of rebels, with nine pieces of artillery and some cavalry. The Eighth and Ninth Georgia regiments, under Howell Cobb. were posted so as to resist our advance to Mechanicsville. After about one bundred and fifty rounds from our artillery the rebels withdrew. A portion of Davidson's Brigade followed, but the night coming on, we encamped within 600 yards of the enemy.

At daylight both batteries opened, but the fire was too hot for the rebels, and they re-BALTIM UK. May 25 .- It is reported that

Burndas has taken Raleigh, N. C. The sic sslowists in Ballimore have been exulting over the report of the defeat and death of Col Kenly. The announcement shouts of applause.

Great excitement in the city Two men have been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say, You have your own way now, but we'll have it ours soon, '? Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regimen which suffered most belonged to Balumore Many arrests have been made by the police 1:30 P. M .- The mob attempted to hang w man la Monument Square, but was prevent-

ed by the police. 5:40 P. M -The crowd increased this at ternoon several people were chased and knocked down. After arrests by the police, the crowd thinned. All now quiet. Washington, May 25-General McClellan

reports progress in front of Richmond. Gen Halleck has been joined by Gen. Curtia's force.

A dispatch states that Banks made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williams-Gen. Saxton commands at Harper's Ferry,

The city is intensely excited by the late ligence from the Valley of the Shenandoah Banks fought the enemy six hours. The rebels are advancing from Winchester to Harper's Ferry.

Our troops are being reinforced. Romor says Jackson is advancing to support Ewell and Johnson. It is also stated that ther its still another force behind him. Prompt means have been taken to meet the exi-

FORTERS MONRYE, May 25. The Baltimore American's correspondent says it is estimated that there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,500 deserters from the force with which Gen Huger left Nertolk. Those who have come in and are still arriving in aquade of ten and twenty did not succeed to escaping until after they reached Petersburg. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in to day say there must be nearly 1,000 more scattered sbrough the woods be had them, all willing to take the oath of allegiance, and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army.

VICEBBORG, May 21. The Pederal commander has ordered the emoval of the women and children from this city in twenty-Lur hours. The Mayor has asked time until Friday morning at eight o'clock. There are ten hours below the city. The Hartford and Brooklyn at Martin, Tenne see against John W. Marin in the city. The Hartford and Brooklyn at Marin, Tenne see against John W. Marin in Mary 23d, 1862—14 J. M. HINTON, Fastiff,

Telegraphic Aews.

RICHMOND BEING EVACU-ATED.

The Governors of Ohio, Penns sylvania and Massachusetts Call out the Militia.

Passage of the Confiscation Bill!

Baltimone, May 26 .- Great excitement exists among Secsssionists, on account of the retreat of Banks' force from the Valley of the Shenandouh to Harper's Ferry. His reduced force, four thousand, were compell ed to retreat before the Confederate force under Ewell and Jackson, fifteen thousand

The Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts have called out their whole militia to meet a call from the Presi dent. It is reported that Jackson has withdrawn the Confederate forces from Shenan dosh valley more rapidly than they came,

New York, May 26 - Government Stocks slightly lower. Gold four per cent. prem. BALTIMORE, May 26-A balloon reconnoiseance shows the Confederates evacuating Richmond.

Washingfon, May 26 .- House confiscation bill, with Conklin's amendment, passed; 82 against 62.

New York, May 26 .- The steamer Kangaroo has arrived.

The English papers are discussing the capture of New Orleans; opinions various, but it is generally regarded as a great triumph of the North.

Liverpoot, 14 .- Bradstuffs heavy; pro visions downward.

The Old North State Moving for the Union.

A Union meeting was held at Shepardsville, Carteret county, on Saturday, May 10. H. R. Bell was called to the chair and Thomas Hill was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence of the present war now progressing between the Federal Government and Southern States.

Resolved, That in our opinion, said war was brought on by a few hasty politicians, and not by any act of the Federal Gov-

Resolved, further, That we believe it to be the duty of all Union-loving men to meet and speak their Union sentiments, and also to take measures to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United

Resolved, That we desire protection by our Union friends. Resolved, That since it has become ne-

cessary to appoint a Military Governor for the State of North Carolina, w heartily concur in the appointment of the Hop. Edward Stanly, to fill that office, and agree to invite the said Edward Stanly to visit us at Shepardsville.

A meeting of citizens of Craven county was held May 2, at Bay River. Frederick E. Alfred, member of the House of Commons for Craven county, presided, and Frederick T. Riggs, an influential citizen and magistrate, acted as secre-

The object of the gathering was the formation of a Union Home Guard for local defence, and the protection of the lives, liberty and estates of the people of Crayen county from the cruelty and rapacity of the rebel marauders.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That it is our duty, as loyal North Carolinians, to respond to the efforts of the National Government for our liberation from the tyranny of rebels and traitors; and we therefore cheerfully declare our purpose to co-operate with a free averagement without being duly as use to support the Union forces to complete the restoration of the Constitution and laws of the United States in Eastern North Carolina.

Resolved, That we hall with joy and satisfaction the appointment of Edward Stanley, formerly of this State, as Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

Furnished by Dyer Pearl.

comes Bank Notes are pulling at 15 to 40 % et. di

The lank of West temperate is an exception to e over questions. Since him to been made at 60 pact.

NOTICE

ON SETURBLAY, the 18th BAY OF JUNE, 1802 for Cash, at the Court house in the Court of Baylo on, a NEGRO Mais, seems! Conscretes, aged about it years leved in us the property of John W. Mar da, to askedy one Wi You is my hands, in favor of J

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. General Commission Merchants

BANKERS

63 and 165, Beaver Street, and 20 Exchange Course E. Mistraste | New York.

No. 24 Market Street.

BELOW THE WATSON HOUSE,

And No. 2 Burnet House, Cin'tti,

HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORT. MENT OF

Including every thing in that line;

Citizens' Clothing,

OF ALD KINDS ;

A Large Assortment of

HATS and CAPS:

Men's, Ludies' and Children's

- OF ALL KINDS; -

FURNISHING GOODS,

SUCH AS

Shirts, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' and Men's Half Hose, And almost every thing else kept in a

Clothing Store, which they will self at Cinsinnati prices. May 25-Om Rio Coffee-10 Bags,

Star Candles-20 Boxes, Just received, for sale by WM. LYON,

Fire Brick-3,000, Fire Clay-5 Barrels, For sale by WM. LYON.

INFORMATION WANTED,

my lumband, RERNHARD BOUTHOF, a Car-Or my instant, RENNIARS ROTHOF, a Carpenter by teads, who left me short four weeks
since to go to Faducah, and from thomes to Caro,
provided he did not end manhayment or Faducah.
Any information in regard to him will be gladly received by his wife, as she has not heard from him
tince he left. If he does not return in two weeks, he
need not return at all, as she will not live with him
again [May 25—31] Mas HoLTHOF.

WANTED,

No. 31, 4 g4 Street.

HARDWARE FOR SALE!

"MALL and well-newerted Suck, just received, at \$4 South College Street, consulng of Shavels, Mess. Arms, Scrines, Scientists, Rakes, Shase, Nalls, Screws, Hatchers, Hammers, Saddlery may22-lu*, Apply to J B. SELEN, U.S. BARRET

A BILL

mend the Resease Laure in reference by Licenses

Therefore, be it enacted by the City Council Fed-tern I. That the viry laws of the City of Kashville, relating to because and privileges to and are barely we smoothed that no free white person a bad-hateafter the permitted to carry on any business or taction any privilege in each City, for which a license of permission is now required by any law or ordi-nance of the Corporation at said City, without first applying to the City Seconder and taking as eath of allegiance and abelity to she Constintion of the Unit-od States and the Covernment thereof, its same onthallegiance and fidelity to also Constitution of the United States and the Government the real the same oath of form and substance as that hereigher taken by the present members and officers of the City Connell. Sec. 2. That so itemate hereafter bessed or renewed shall be valid without a strict compliance on the part of the applicant with the first autifor of this act. Sec. 3. The Recover shall be entitled to an additional less of twenty has senie for each and avery oath so a bright-real authority such the so a bright-real authority out. oath so a implification aforesaid, such fee to be paid by the person aspaying for the Heeses.

Sec 4. That for each and every violation of the first action of the such and every violation of the first action of the such and every violation of the first action of the such a configuration to by any law or ordinance of this corporation, the off-moder shall also be liable to a fine of not less

than fign her more than tifty follows, so be recovered by warrant betwee the Recorder, as in other cases of by warrant that the Corporation faw; Provided, how-aver, that such an oscialized in the provided and the act shall appeal or abridge any law now in force; and for ther, that this not shall not apply to ar affect h.

forther, that this not shall not oppose to the thin date.

Size 5. It shall be the dely of the City Marchal to arrest and carry before the City Remoder for trial all pursons respected of a violation of this act.

M. M. MEREN.

Pres. Board of Alderner.
W. P. JONES.
Pres. Common Cont. |
JOHN BUGH SMITH.